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model of a fine cast in the exhibit series of the State Museum. Dr. A. H. Wright (*Copeia*, No. 66, p. 7) mentioned a carapace taken June 27, 1914, at Hilton Beach. DeKay (New York Fauna, pt. 3, 1842, p. 19) stated that the species was not uncommon in the streams of Chautauqua and Erie Counties.

The occurrence of the Map Turtle in Lake Champlain was made known in 1842 by Zadock Thompson in his "History of Vermont"; and it may now be definitely recorded from Lake George. On July 20, 1920, a large female was found on Juanita Island and on August 10, 1921, a very large specimen was seen basking on a stranded log at Elizabeth Island. This specimen was captured the following day about five hundred yards away in shallow water and while confined in a box disgorged several large and many small fragments of shells of the fresh-water clam, *Unio complanatus* (Sol), hundreds of individuals of which were living in the lake bottom mud and sand in the vicinity.

It may be conjectured that the eastern extension of the range of the Map Turtle in New York has been by way of the St. Lawrence River and that specimens in Lake Champlain and Lake George came in by way of the Richelieu River rather than by following the Erie and Champlain canals across the state.

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THE FOOD CAPACITY OF THE TOAD

On the evening of July 19, 1920, a medium sized toad (*Bufo fowleri* Putnam) came to my porch where the common southern May Beetle (*Lachnosterna ephilida* Say) was swarming about the lights. I soon noticed that this toad was devouring all of the May Beetles that he could reach with his tongue and after I had fed him a few it occurred to me that it

might be a good thing to test his capacity for these beetles. The first night this toad ate forty-three beetles in an hour and five minutes. The night of July 20 it ate thirty-four in forty-five minutes. The night of July 21 it ate thirty-seven in an hour. The night of July 22 it ate thirty in an hour and a half. And the night of July 23 it ate twenty-six in two hours. On July 24 the flight of beetles was practically over and only seven beetles came to the light in three hours. Usually the first fifteen to twenty beetles would be eaten with apparently great relish, but after that it required considerable coaxing to get the toad to eat at all, and when the number eaten got to the thirties the toad would take his front feet and literally cram the beetles down his throat at the same time going through a series of contortions which seemed to put that beetle into its proper cranny. These maneuvers were very comical and reminded me of the actions of a small boy at a picnic trying to eat just one more piece of cake. In each case, excepting the night of July 24, when the flight of beetles was practically over, the numbers given represent all that I could get the toad to eat. After it had eaten its fill it might look at a beetle placed before it but usually it turned its back on all such proffers and if the efforts were persisted in the toad hopped away from the porch in disgust.

This represents a total of 177 May Beetles destroyed in five days and if each one of these eighty-eight pairs laid 50 eggs this one toad prevented the development of 4,400 white grubs on my lawn.

It is only fair to state that *Lachnosterna ephilida* is one of the smaller May Beetles. It averages about fifteen millimeters in length and about seven in diameter and weighs, when dry, about 150 milligrams.

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